

DAILY EVENING STAR.

VOL. 1.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853.

NO. 13.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY EVENING STAR.

The undersigned proposes to publish, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to justify the undertaking, a daily afternoon paper, to be called "The Daily Evening Star."

"The Star" is designed to supply a desideratum which has long existed at the Metropolis of the nation. Free from party trammels and sectarian influences, it will preserve a strict neutrality, and, whilst maintaining a fearless spirit of independence, will be devoted, in an especial manner, to the local interests of the beautiful city which bears the honored name of Washington, and to the welfare and happiness of the large and growing population within its borders. To develop the resources of the Metropolis—to increase and facilitate its mercantile operations—to foster and encourage its industrial pursuits—to stimulate its business and trade—to accelerate its progress in the march to power and greatness—these shall be the main objects of the paper.

"The Star" will also beam forth intelligence from all sections of the country, by telegraph and mail, and give it in a form so condensed as not to render it necessary to sift a bushel of chaff before finding a grain of wheat. The articles, editorial and selected, will be brief, varied, and sprightly. Nothing shall be admitted into its columns offensive to any religious sect or political party—nothing, in a moral point of view, to which even the most fastidious might object. It is the determination of the publisher to make it a paper which will be a welcome visitor to every family, and one which may be perused not only with pleasure, but with profit.

The editorial department will be under the direction of a gentleman of ability and tact.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Subscribers served by the carriers at six cents a week, payable weekly. To mail subscribers \$4 a year; \$2 for six months.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

In order to prevent persons having but a few lines to advertise paying an extravagant rate, the following schedule will be adopted:

For six lines or less.	For twelve lines or less.
1 insertion\$0.25	1 insertion\$0.50
2 " 37 1/2	2 " 75
3 " 50	3 " 1.00
4 " 62 1/2	4 " 1.25
5 " 75	5 " 1.50
6 " 87 1/2	6 " 1.75
7 " 1.00	7 " 2.00
8 " 1.12 1/2	8 " 2.25
9 " 1.25	9 " 2.50
10 " 1.37 1/2	10 " 2.75
11 " 1.50	11 " 3.00
12 " 1.62 1/2	

JOSEPH B. TATE.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, responding to the repeated and urgently expressed wish of eminent and judicious persons in various sections of the country, have decided to commence on the first of January, 1853, an entirely original Periodical, under the above title. It is intended to combine the lighter characteristics of a popular magazine with the higher and graver qualities of a quarterly review, filling a position hitherto unoccupied in our literature.

While attractive variety for the general reader is thus obtained, there will be an attempt to secure substantial excellence in each department.

To accomplish this we intend that the work in all its mechanical and business aspects shall be such as will meet the views of our most distinguished writers, such a medium as they would seek for in communicating with the world, and such as may tempt some to write ably and profitably who have not hitherto contributed to periodicals.

We intend that all articles admitted into the work shall be liberally paid for.

We believe that an ample material exists for such a work: that there is no lack either of talent among our writers or of appreciation on the part of the reading public; and that a properly conducted periodical of this kind may bring to light much true genius as yet undeveloped.

"Putnam's Monthly" will be devoted to the interests of Literature, Science, and Art—in their best and pleasantest aspects.

Entirely independent of all merely self interests, partisan or sectional leanings, in its management, it will be open to competent writers for free discussion of such topics as are deemed important and of public interest.

The critical department will be wholly independent of the publishers, and as far as possible, of all personal influence or bias. Wholesome castigations of public abuses will be allowed a fair field without fear or favor.

An elevated national tone and spirit, American and independent, yet discriminating and just, both to the literature and to the social condition and prospects of both hemispheres, will be cultivated as a leading principle of the work.

Special attention will be given to matters connected with social policy, municipal regulations, public health and safety, and the practical economies of every-day life.

While subject needs illustration, or pictorial example such illustrations will be occasionally given; but it is not expected that the success of the work is to depend on what are termed "embellishments."

The following, among many others, have expressed their hearty approval of the plan, and will all give it their general co-operation, while nearly all of them will be contributors to the work:

Washington Irving, Nathl. Hawthorne, Fitz Green Halleck, Rev. Dr. Hawley, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Prof. R. Silliman, Jr., Rev. Dr. Wayland, Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Prof. Gillespie, Mrs. H. P. Tappan, W. W. Longfellow, W. C. Bryant, Geo. Wm. Curtis, &c., &c.

Price \$3 per annum, or 25 cents per number. Terms will be open to competent writers for free discussion of such topics as are deemed important and of public interest.

PUTNAM'S POPULAR LIBRARY is still continued semi-monthly.

DR. ROSE'S NERVOUS CORDIAL:

The most Valuable Preparation in Medical Science.

THE thousands who are suffering with any Nervous Affections, will find immediate relief in using this wonderful CORDIAL. It cures Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Palpitation, Heartburn, Nervous Head-ache, Tremor of the Muscles or Flesh, Wakefulness, and all restlessness of the mind or body; whether worn down by care, labor, or study.

This truly wonderful Medicine, from its peculiar happy effect in allaying the most violent Nervous Affections, and completely eradicating them from the system, may justly be termed the grandest discovery in the science of Medicine. It subdues and averts all those Nervous Diseases, over which the most profound medical skill has hitherto had no control. It is a grand restorer in building up a weak constitution, already worn down by disease and debilitated by other medicine; its invigorating properties act like a charm, and its beneficial effects are almost miraculous. The weak, the nervous, and those suffering with constant pain and uneasiness, are frequently cured by using a single bottle.

Price 50 cents, and to be had at the stores of Z. D. Gilman, W. H. Gilman, Charles Stott & Co., Samuel Butt, J. F. Callan, John W. Nairn, Kidwell & Lawrence, Washington city, D. C. J. L. Kidwell, Georgetown, (D. C.) and the various Drug stores in Alexandria. dec 15—

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

WITH such testimony, no stronger proof can be given, unless it be trial of this wonderful Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

Let the afflicted read! read!

BARRELLVILLE, ALLEGANY COUNTY, (Md.) } May 4, 1852.

To Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:

DEAR SIR: In justice to Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I wish to inform you that I was taken sick on the 3d day of January last, with an affection of the stomach, bowels, and kidneys. I was attended by four eminent physicians for more than two months—all to little or no effect. I had some knowledge of the great virtue in Hampton's Tincture from one bottle which my wife had taken two years since.

I came to the conclusion that I would take no more medicine from my physicians, but try the Tincture; and I am happy to inform you I had not taken it two days before I felt its powerful influence upon my stomach. I have continued using the Tincture, and am now able to leave my room, and can eat any common diet without much inconvenience or pressure on my stomach.

The afflicted or their friends are daily visiting me, to learn of the great virtue there is in this Tincture of Hampton's.

I expect to send you several certificates in a few days one especially from a young lady who has been confined to her room twelve months, with a disease of the head, affecting the brain.

Respectfully yours, E. W. HALL.

On the permanency of the cure hear him. Still another letter from the above!

BARRELLVILLE, ALLEGANY COUNTY, (Md.) } October 18, 1852.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that this day finds me in the enjoyment of good health, by the use of your Hampton's Tincture, and the blessing of God. I am enabled to pursue my daily avocations as usual, and I have a great desire that the afflicted should know the great curative powers of the Tincture.

I am, with respect, yours, E. W. HALL.

THE ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURES made by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture on our most respectable citizens—men well known and tried—we challenge the world to show anything on record in medicine to equal it. Many hundreds who have felt its healing powers bear the same testimony.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1852.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray: Gent: Last September I was attacked with erysipelas, from which a dreadful ulcer formed on my right leg. Getting better of this, last November I took a deep cold, which led to what my physician told me was bilious pleurisy, which left me with a constant, deep-seated, and painful cough, having no rest day or night, and constantly throwing up from my lungs a thick matter. I became much emaciated, growing weaker every day, and keeping my bed the greater part of the time. My friends thought I had the consumption, and at times I was also of the same opinion. At this stage of my disease, after having tried many and various remedies, without success, a friend advised me to try DR. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and procured me a bottle, which I now pronounce the greatest medicine I ever took. Before I had taken half the contents of one bottle I felt much improved; and now, having taken but two bottles, my cough and pains have entirely left me, and I am enabled to attend to business. I can truly say that, with the blessing of God, I have been restored to the health I now enjoy by the use of this most invaluable medicine. Yours, WESLEY ROCK, Schroeder, near Saratoga street.

FORTSMOUTH, (Va.) Aug. 18, 1851.

Mr. J. E. Doush—Dear Sir: While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state that I have great confidence in the virtues of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in my dyspepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness, and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends, therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as a safe and efficient remedy. VERNON ESKRIDGE,

For sale by C. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C. Wallace Elliot, cor. F and 12th st. D. B. Clarke, cor. Md. av. & 11th st. J. Wimer, 6th st., near Louisiana av. McIntire's, cor. 1 and 7th st. Gray & Ballantyne, 7th st., near E. R. S. T. Cissell, Georgetown. C. C. Berry, Alexandria, Va. And by Druggists generally, everywhere. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, General Agents, Baltimore st.

Dr. Rose's Dyspepsia Cordial.

THE Liver being the largest gland in the human body, it is more frequently deranged than any other. Then follows Dyspepsia, Constipation, Cold Feet, and Loss of Appetite—the skin becomes yellow, the spirits droop, and there is a great aversion to society. Regulate the Liver, and you correct all these evils. The surest preparations to take are DR. ROSE'S celebrated Railroad or Anti-Bilious Pills. They carry off the bile, and soon give appetite and strength.

His Dyspepsia Compound should be taken where a person has been troubled with Dyspepsia a long time. Price 50 cents; but for Colds, Bilious habits, Jaundice, &c., take Dr. Rose's Anti-Bilious or Railroad Pills, as they go ahead of all other Pills in their good effects. 12 1/2 and 25 cents per box.

The above preparation can be found, with circulars and full directions, at the stores of Z. D. Gilman, W. H. Gilman, Charles Stott & Co., Samuel Butt, J. F. Callan, John W. Nairn, Kidwell & Lawrence, Washington city, D. C. J. L. Kidwell, Georgetown, D. C., and the various Drug Stores in Alexandria.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. GRAEFENEL'S GERMAN CYPRIAN PULP, the safest, most speedy, and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture of the Urethra, &c. Price \$1 per bottle.

Just received and for sale by S. R. SYLVESTER, Druggist and Apothecary, cor. 6th and H streets. dec 16

DAILY EVENING STAR.

[From the Boston Olive Branch.]

THE COFFIN MAKER'S SONG:

BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON.

Rat, tap, tap,
With a laugh and a song of glee,
The nails I drive and the boards I plane,
While I shape a home in which thousands have lain,
And I work right merrily.

Rat, tap, tap,
Who says 'tis a life of gloom,
To live with the hammer and screw in hand,
While gaping coffins around me stand,
Grim emblems of the tomb?

Rat, tap, tap,
Five feet three it must be;
And the man this is for, was a neighbor and friend,
Can I do more than to make and send
His coffin, and pocket the fee!

Rat, tap, tap,
Hand that board over to me;
This for an infant, that for a man,
It matters me not, I must live while I can;
To-morrow I may not be.

Rat, tap, tap,
With a short and a gasping breath,
While I am making this lining of lead,
Many are dying, many are dead—
'Tis nothing, I live on death.

Rat, tap, tap;
The mother is weeping wild;
For this rustling satin so fine and white,
All crimped and plaited, will fold to night
The brow of her sinless child.

Rat, tap, tap;
How the rosewood shines in the sun
'Tis a costly coffin, with silver screws,
But not too dainty for death to use,
Or the worm to revel on.

Rat, tap, tap;
Line it with taste and care;
For the bride shall sleep on a bosom to-morrow,
That never knew love and that never felt sorrow,
Yet burdens of both must bear.

Rat, tap, tap;
And why should regrets be given?
For the body is only a coffin case,
'Till the soul begins its immortal race
For the pleasant goal of heaven.

So, rat, tap, tap;
With a laugh and a song of glee;
The nails I drive and the boards I plane,
While I make a home in which millions have lain,
And I work right merrily.

NARRATIVE OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

[Narrative of the Battle of New Orleans, written by General CASS, from the personal communications of General JACKSON, and examined and corrected by him, and published in the Quarterly Review, No. 30, October 1835, Article IV., as a Review of a

Narrative of Events in the South of France, and of the Attack on New Orleans in 1814 and 1815. By Capt. JOHN HENRY COOKE, late of the 43d Regiment of Infantry. London, 1834.]

Extracts.

"We are not about to dissect this work for the benefit of our readers. We have merely appropriated the title to our use, that, agreeably to the approved canons of criticism, we may tell our own story of the eventful inroad which it describes, rather than make our Journal a vehicle for the narrative of another. Yet the work is not without interest."

* * * * *

"The defence of New Orleans is a prominent object in history. It closed, with the most brilliant success, a war undertaken in self-defence, and whose progress had been marked by signal disasters, as well as by signal victories. It gave tone to the national feeling, and elevation to the national character. But it has other claims to consideration still greater than these. It was a defensive victory, achieved principally by the militia force, and altogether by a force recently and hastily raised, with little discipline and less experience. The assailants were among the best troops of the age, and flushed by recent success. And they excelled their adversaries as much in numbers as in practical discipline. A repulse, under such circumstances, furnishes a useful and cheering lesson. Whatever tends to check the pride of conquest and to give stability to nations is interesting to all who look to human happiness as the true object of government, and as the great end of social institutions."

* * * * *

"The enemy was upon the Mississippi, and their immediate designs were unknown. As soon as General Jackson arrived in their vicinity he proceeded to make a reconnaissance of their position, and to arrange his plan of attack. The light of their fires enabled him to ascertain where they were stationed, and to perceive that they extended from the river into the plain, and that strong

picquet guards were posted at intervals between their right flank and the swamp, which is here about a mile and a half from the Mississippi. Although the usual routine of military duties was observed in the general disposition of the troops and in the arrangement of the guard, there was still an evident impression among the British troops that they had little to apprehend from an enemy. The men were apparently enjoying themselves by a full indulgence in the good things which fortune had given them—such, says of them, as 'hams, fowls, and wines of various descriptions'—and the light of their fires rendered distinctly visible their whole arrangement and operations.

"General Jackson's plan was instantly formed and communicated to his officers. His right flank rested on the river, and his line extended into the plain, with General Coffee and his command upon the extreme left. That officer was directed to endeavor to turn the right flank of the British, and to attack them in the rear. The rest of the line, under Gen. Jackson's immediate command, was to advance in front; and as orders had previously been sent to Colonel Morgan, who was stationed below with a detachment of about three hundred and fifty men, to co-operate in the attack, it was hoped he would be able to attain their rear, and thus succeed in intercepting their communication with the Bayou Bienvenue.

Gen. Coffee was to commence the attack, but this intention was frustrated by the intervention of a large double ditch, which his horses could not cross, and where he was compelled to leave them. In the meantime the armed brig Caroline had been ordered by Gen. Jackson to drop slowly down the river and to anchor opposite the British camp. When the land attack commenced she was to open her broadside upon the enemy.

"Captain Cooke has portrayed with much feeling his impressions upon this eventful night; and whether his thought took their hue from the circumstances around him, or the latter from the former, certain it is, from his description, that a sinister augury was as natural in itself as it proved in the end to be but too true. He states that he wandered through the camp, contemplating the scenes around, and comparing the confusion at the headquarters, and the noise and revelry and fires at the lines, with the silence and order which appeared to prevail in the American army on both sides of the river.

"The whole scene, with its associations, must have been singularly impressive to an Englishman—to a native of the older world, who had never seen the works of Nature spread out in that magnificent which marks her operation upon this continent. Before him is that mighty river, of which he had heard from his infancy, rolling its endless floods to the ocean, and seeking its supply on the fountains of the North; traversing regions of boundless forests and perpetual solitude, and overtopping the rich but narrow plain which man had gained from its dominion. High upon its trunk and tributaries those nomads wander, whose origin is a mystery—whose condition, habits, institutions, and history, have arrested the attention of Christendom, since the veil which insulated them and their world has been withdrawn—whose fierce passions have always been gratified in the blood of friend and foe—who have been stationary, not in position, but in improvement, while everything around them has been changing, and whose destiny we have no pleasure in anticipating.

"Around him is the primeval forest, bidding defiance to the slow progress of human industry, shown, and scarcely shown, in the little fertile tract it has taken a century of labor to reclaim. The promised city, the object of his hopes and toils, is within his sphere of vision, though shrouded from his view by the obscurity of the night, and guarded against his approach by an enemy he comes to conquer without an effort, but whom, he now fears, no effort can conquer. The river is sending up its dense canopy of fog, which gradually encircles all objects, animate and inanimate, and circumscribes the lonely spectator within his own narrow world. His companions had fought in many a foreign clime—at Corunna, says Captain Cooke, at Busaco, at Ciudad Rodrigo, at Badajoz, at Salamanca, at Vittoria, at Toulouse, at Martinique, and at other famous battles which he enumerates, and where they had seen the elite of Europe flee before them, and its proudest fortresses yield to their impetuous valor. Now they had been foiled by a band of husbandmen, a 'posse

comitatus,' 'dressed in colored clothes,' 'wearing broad bravers,' 'armed with long duck-guns,' 'by lumps and crowds of American militia,' and 'by round-hatted Americans,' but who, with practised weapons, with stout hearts, sharp eyes, and steady hands, had planted themselves in the path between them and their prey.

"Here was, indeed, food for reflection and recollection; and the reader of the two military authors who participated in these events will be struck with the sombre tone of their remarks upon depicting their situation and prospects on the eve of the battle. There was an evident want of confidence in the British army—a vague presentiment of some approaching disaster—a scepticism as to the abilities of their leaders and the military policy of their arrangements.

"'Coming events cast their shadows before.' These apprehensions are easily accounted for from the course of events, and from the promptness, decision, and confidence on one side, and the want of these military virtue on the other.

"But the work of preparation went on in the British camp. The troops were embarked in the boats; the fascine and scaling ladders were prepared; the columns marched to the proper positions; the batteries made ready to open their fire, and the necessary orders communicated, according to military usage, through such channels as would insure their reception and proper execution. Thus passed the night.

"Such was the relative situation of the hostile forces, when, at the dawn of day, on the morning of the 8th of January, a signal rocket, thrown up from the left of the British lines, and immediately succeeded by another from the right, announced to the assailants that the moment of attack had arrived, and to the defenders that their trial was at hand. The morning was calm, cold, and lowering; and the exhalations from the river and swamps still rested on the whole face of Nature, and masked the movements of the advancing troops. They had formed in two columns; the principal one on the right, near the woods, and the other on the left, near the river. As soon as their advance was perceived by the outlying picquets, they instantly retreated within the American lines, and gave notice of the coming storm. There could however be no surprise. All night the lines had been manned, one half of the troops doing duty at their posts while the other slept, or, more properly rested.

"Still, the obscurity of the morning, and a partial curve in the woods, enabled the main column to attain within two hundred yards of the American work before it was distinctly visible. The enemy had constructed two heavy batteries, and these opened their fire simultaneously with the movement of their troops, and were served with great rapidity. The thunder of their discharges added to the sublimity of the scene, but in all other respects they were innocuous. Not a gun in the American batteries was disabled; and as to the killed and wounded, they did not equal, in the whole engagement, the number of cannon which the British had in battery.

"The American artillery now took its part in the contest. Some of the batteries were directed against the enemy's cannon, while others swept the advancing columns. Commodore Patterson, from his position across the river, co-operated by a vigorous flanking fire with the general means of annoyance.

ALL TASTES SUITED.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of members of Congress, strangers visiting the city, and the public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES on hand of his own manufacture, also from the most celebrated boot-makers of New York, Newark, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of quilted bottom, cork sole, and double sole Boots for winter wear; also Opera and Dress Boots, Buttoned Gaiters, patent Congress Boots, Detached gaiters, Glaze Shoes, French Walking Shoes, Paris Pumps, Toilet Slippers, Calfskin and Gum Shoes; also youths and servant's Boots and Shoes, and Slippers of every description.

To my old customers I would say, that I am fully prepared to make work of every kind to order at the shortest notice of the very best material and by the best workmen in a style which cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in this or any other city in the Union. All measured work warranted to fit. Please call and examine for yourselves at the Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store, Brown's Marble Hotel.

JOHN MILLS, Fashionable Boot Maker.

RICH FURS FOR LADIES.

TODD & CO. particularly invite the attention of the ladies of the Metropolis and vicinity, to their rich and valuable stock of FUR GOODS. The assortment comprises the richest and finest descriptions of—

ROYAL ERMINE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLES, BAUM AND STONE MARTIN, FITCH MARTIN, CHINCHILLA, CANADIAN MINK, BLACK LYNX;

In fact every article in the trade recognized by taste and fashion, are beautifully represented at their Sales Rooms, and sold at satisfactory prices, at Brown's Marble Building, Pennsylvania avenue. dec 16